Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. VI.] FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1806. [No. 536.

☞ SALES AT VENDUE.

On every *Tuesday* and *Friday*,
WILL BE SOLD,
At the Vendue-Store,
Corner of Prince and Water streets,
A Variety of DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, &c.

[Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day.]

All kind of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation and prices.

Philip G. Marsteller, v. m.

February 12.

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner FAIR AMERICAN, *from Antigua*,

Fresh Oranges of a superior quality,
Ditto English Walnuts, of do. do.
Ditto Shell-Barks
Raisins,
Cocoa Nuts.

ALSO ON HAND,
Candles by the box,
Pork in barrels,
Flax,
Codfish.

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 22. co3ct

☞ I have been informed that one of the Tracts of Land advertised for sale by *A. Scholfield* and *Thomas Cooke*, under a deed of trust from *John Withers*, to secure John and M. Scholfield, includes part of a lot of land in my possession, under a deed of bargain and sale from Robert Allison, duly recorded in the county court of Fairfax: If so, all persons are cautioned against purchasing so much of the tract as to be included within my lines.

C. F. Whiting.

February 17. tf

Negroes to Hire.

THREE female house servants to hire—one a very good cook, washer and ironer, she also understands every kind of house work. The other two are good spinners, and one of them washes and irons well and understands house work of every kind. They are hired for no fault. For further particulars apply to the printer.

February 18. d3w

CLOVER SEED.

3000 pounds fresh CLOVER SEED,
For Sale by
John G. Ladd.

February 19. d

HENRY K. MAY

Has received, per Brig Equator, Moore, from New-Castle, and offers for Sale, if immediately applied for;
80 casks Red Lead,
38 casks Patent Shot,
18 casks Ingot Lead and
36 sheets Milled do.

December 18. d

WANTED,

A vessel of about 700 barrels, to take a freight to *Boston* and *Portsmouth*, New Hampshire.

Apply to
Lawrason & Fowle.

February 14. d

FOR SALE

1000 bushels Liverpool Fine Salt.
1500 do. St. Ubes.

Wm. Hodgson.

Feb. 12. d

Boarding-House Opened

By the Subscriber, in Prince-street, in the house lately occupied by *Thomas Patton*, between the dwelling house of *Dr. Dick* and Mr. *Hodgson's* store—where a few genteel boarders may be accommodated—with or without lodging. Apply to

William King.

November 1 eotf

Cash, and the highest price given for clean Linen and Cotton Rags, by the Printer of this paper.

Plaister of Paris,

A few Tons now landing, and for Sale by
John G. Ladd.

February 26. d

We are well equipt for Ploughing, Seeding and Harrowing. Apply to
Edward H. Jacobs, *or*
Cuthbert Harris.

February 26. d6t

TO RENT,

A TWO STORY *BRICK HOUSE*, situate on St. Asaph street, between King and Prince streets, four doors beyond Mr. Faw's office, now occupied by Mr. Amos Alexander. Possession will be given on the 15th March.—Application to be made to
George Youngs.

February 25.

NOTICE.

The Subscribers want to purchase
15 or 20 likely young Negroes,
Between the age of 12 and 25—for which they will give a generous price in cash. Apply at *Hodgkin's* tavern, Alexandria.

William Kobins & Jones.

February 26. 3*

CORPORATION PROPERTY
TO LET.

THE Water Lot at the East end of Duke street, will be leased for twenty one years.—Any person desirous of renting this property, will please send in their proposals, previous to the first day of April next: to
John Young
Mordecai Miller } *Committee*
Thomas Preston. } of Council.

February 22. d

DENNIS CRAVEN

Has received by the late arrivals an elegant assortment of
GOODS,
—AMONG WHICH ARE—

London superfine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Bennett's patent Cords,
Do. Waistcoatings,
Silks, Moleskins, Florentines,
Imperial, clouded and white Marseilles,
Toilinetts, Swandowns,
Flannels, rose Blankets,
Coatings, Plains,
Kerseys, Halfthicks,
Lamb's Wool, Worsted,
Cotton and Silk Hosiery,
Irish & Flanders Sheetings,
4 4 4 Irish Linens,
Shirting Cottons,
Long Lawns,
Linen Cambricks,
Dimities, Cambrick do.
Corded Cambricks,
Lace do.
Rich Colonade and figured India Muslins
India and British Book do.
Lace Caps & Handkerchiefs,
Extra Silk Gloves,
Pic Nic Mitts,
Silk Cord and Buttons,
Cambrick Buttons,
Artificial Flowers and Wreaths,
Ostrich Feathers,
Italian Mantaus,
Fine India Persians,
Baftas, Mamoodies,
Dowlas, Ticklenburg,
Osnaburgs, Brown rolls
&c. &c.

☞ *He daily expects an additional assortment of* FALL GOODS.

Oct. 22. dtf

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership hitherto subsisting under the firm of *Joseph Riddle & Co.* of Alexandria, was dissolved the first instant, by mutual consent: All persons that are indebted to, or that have claims on the same, are requested to come forward and settle, as it is desirable to close the concern as soon as possible. Those whose accounts are of long standing are particularly requested to attend to this notice, and make payments to either of the subscribers.

JOSEPH RIDDLE,
Of Alexandria.
JAMES DALL,
Of Baltimore.

September 18. tf

JOSEPH RIDDLE

Has Received by the Ceres and other ships lately arrived at Baltimore, a considerable part of his
FALL GOODS;

Which are now opening at his store in Fairfax street, and daily expects an additional supply in the United States from Liverpool.

September 28. d

☞ A few copies of the *American Gardner*, may be had at the Book-Store of Robert Gray.

JUST RECEIVED,
And for Sale,
20 boxes fresh Lisbon Lemons.
Matthew Eakin.

February 19. 6t

22,000 lbs. first quality Carracas COCOA,
3,200 lbs. do. Island do.
8 tons Nicaragua Wood,
15 do. Logwood,
1,800 feet large Mahogany,
For sale by
R. Veitch, & Co.

ALSO,

A few pipes choice MADEIRA WINE.

February 24. d1wt

Just Received, and for Sale,
1,300 SPANISH HIDES,
20 tons of Logwood, and
A few bags of Green Coffee.

The above articles are of the best quality, and will be sold low.

Mordecai Miller.

IN STORE,
30 kegs of BUTTER of good quality.

February 19. d

FOR SALE,
100 bbls. Muscovado SUGARS.
2000 lbs. prime Firkin Butter.
10 casks Chewing Tobacco.
Spinning Cotton,
AND A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Liquors and *Groceries*, as usual
Mandeville & Jamieson.

February 12. d

LOST,

On Wednesday evening last, in or near the town,
The outer Case of a WATCH.
It is of GOLD, plain and of modern fashion.
Five Dollars reward will be given, to any [illegible]

February 22. d

Sale by Auction.
On MONDAY,

The 17th March, at 11 o'clock, will be sold at auction, on the premises, if fair, if not, the next fair day,

THAT very valuable PROPERTY, belonging to the estate of the late Abraham Van Bibber, Esq. called *PARADISE*, containing about 300 acres, and including the dwelling house and improvements, a valuable Mill and its appurtenances; the whole in good order.

The above property is situated about one mile from the turnpike gate on the York road, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

A liberal credit will be given on a considerable part of this property, which may at any time be viewed on application to Mr. Asquith, on the premises.

ANDREW VAN BIBBER,
WASHINGTON VAN BIBBER,
Trustees.

Balt. Feb. 14. eot15M.dt17M

NOTICE.

THOSE Citizens who are delinquents under the law for the speedy extinguishment of fire, are hereby notified, that the law will be enforced on all those who shall neglect to provide themselves with the requisite number of buckets before the first day of May next: *This is the express order of Council made the 15th instant.*

That no person may be ignorant of the requisites of the law, I here subjoin the following extracts.

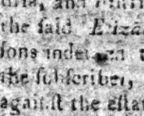
"Every proprietor of any dwelling house or store house, shall provide as many fire buckets of good leather, each containing two and a half gallons, as shall be equal in number to the stories in such house: If the proprietor reside out of town the occupier may provide them and deduct the expence thereof out of the rent. The buckets must be numbered, and the name of the proprietors painted thereon, under the penalty of *One Dollar*: And if they permit them to be used for any other purpose than the extinguishment of fire, the same penalty. A neglect to provide buckets in the manner above described, will subject the delinquents to a fine of *One Dollar* per month for each bucket not provided as aforesaid. Every new dwelling-house or store house must be furnished in the manner above described, within two months after such houses are occupied, or the like penalty of *One Dollar* per month will attach for neglect:

John Mandeville,
Superintendant of Police.

February 24. 6t

THE SUBSCRIBER

Wants to Charter,



A vessel of about 1500 barrels burthen, for *COAL* and a *MARKET*; to which immediate dispatch will be given—the cargo being all ready to go on board.

James Patton,

WHO HAS FOR SALE,
At his Warehouse, Cowan's wharf,
New-York prime Beef and Pork.
Also, Southern Pork, of good quality—with a few pipes of old Cognac Brandy.

February 12. d

SALE.

WILL be sold, on the 10th day of March next, at the residence of the late Mrs. *Elizabeth Washington*, all the perishable property belonging to the estate, consisting of some valuable Household and Kitchen Furniture, Horses, Cows (of which she sold but) Cattle, Hogs, Hay, Fodder, &c. &c. A credit of 3 months will be given for all sums above ten dollars, and under that sum the payment will be required.

GEORGE CHAPMAN, jun. *Adm'r.*

February 22. eot10 M4th

THE subscriber having obtained letters of administration in the county of Alexandria, and district of Columbia, on the estate of the said *Elizabeth Washington*, requests all persons indebted to said estate to make payment to the subscriber, and all those who may have claims against the estate by bond, note, or other account, (properly authenticated) to exhibit the same to Mr. *John Lutz*, for settlement to

G. CHAPMAN, jun. *Adm'r.*

February 26. eo12t

JAMES BACON,

At his GROCERY STORE, *on King street, has, in addition to his former stock, added*
A fresh Supply of Genuine Articles in the Grocery Line;
Which makes his assortment complete.
He now offers for sale, on his usual low terms,
Muscovado Sugars, of various qualities,
Loaf and Lump ditto,
Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Hyson skin, and Souchong } TEAS, particularly selected for family use.
Best Green Coffee,
Chocolate, of a superior quality.
Madeira, Bucellos, Sherry, Lisbon, Teneriffe, Malaga, and Genuine Old Port } WINES.
Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy,
Old Jamaica Spirit, for family use,
Antigua, St. Croix, St. Vincents, and New-England Rum,
Holland Gin,
Irish and country Whiskey,
Molasses, Vinegar, and Cider Vinegar,
Stoughton's Bitters.
Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cassia, Pimento Cayenne and Black Pepper, Race and Ground Ginger, Basket Salt for table use, Pearl Barley, Rice, Starch, Fig blue, Soap, Mould, Dipt and Spermaceti Candles, Refined Salt-Petre, Flotant Indigo, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Brimstone, Spinning Cotton, Patent Shot, all sizes, best English and country-made Gunpowder, Segars, and Smoaking Tobacco, very best Chewing Tobacco.
Hamilton and Leiper's Snuff, Hunter's Pipes in boxes.
London Mustard, warranted of a superior quality, Dixon's best ditto, Wrapping Paper, Demijohn's, &c. &c. with generally every article in his line—the whole of which have been selected with care and will be disposed of on the very lowest terms,

December 16. d

NOTICE.

The subscriber wishing to engage in business for the ensuing season, will do any Carpenters' work, and receive in payment wet or dry goods for one half the amount of work contracted for. R. G. LANPHIER.

February 19. d3w

FOR SALE,

A Negro Woman, who is an excellent house servant, with her two Children; the one male, the other female.

Jan. 16. Enquire of the Printers.

From the BOSTON CENTINEL.

ON THE NON INTERCOURSE BILL.

"Let your moderation be known unto all men."
[*Holy Bible.*]

IN moments of irritation we are too much heated to consider the nature of the satisfaction due for injury, the proper means of defence, or the consequence of revenge. To act thus without reflection or foresight is at best the folly of passion—Experience teaches we should rather take council from interest than our feelings, and that it is as wise to consult our duty as either.

If our rights are intringed, we wish a renewal of them without any unjust restriction. It is foolish however to seek this remedy at first, by the abandonment of those we still enjoy. The last resource of despair is not to be chosen in the first moment of disappointment, and perhaps the best mode to gain all we wish is to improve all we possess.

It is impossible for a man of any reflection or observation to keep these sentiments out of mind at the present critical moment. The disputes between this country and England so long attended with rigor on her part and injury on ours, will not admit of much longer vain complaints and harsh recriminations. They must terminate shortly in the silence of war or peace. In what way should we wish them to terminate, and what are the proper means of producing the end we desire?

Do we we wish for war? No man of experience or reflection will answer in the affirmative. We have nothing to gain, but every thing to lose by it. Our neutrality during the last and present European war has elevated our country, even beyond the expectations of the most romantic politician. Notwithstanding all the injuries we have suffered, we have progressed most rapidly from national bankruptcy to national wealth; while individuals have exchanged competence for fortune. Is it then wise to venture on untried scenes, to alter at once our habits, employments, and relations, and to venture in games where the winner is too often ruined? If the event was doubtful, and the pressure of our affairs excused it, a wise man would try to reconcile himself to the change, and study the means of rendering it safe or honorable. But we are not in a situation which requires an appeal to the last resort.

No one can honestly say that war is necessary, until the means of preserving peace prove unavailing. When this is the case, we may take up arms with confidence, and the contest is holy and honorable, whatever may be the issue. That destiny can never be severe to any man, which stops him in the career of patriotism. The fate of that nation is glorious, which perishes with its rights. But as yet we have not tried the means of reconciliation, and need not alarm ourselves with the sad images of war. Let us recur to old measures and we may hope a similar result.

[illegible] European war when the French practised all the outrages and violence of barbarous times, we had recourse to all the means of pacification. Though we had nothing to fear from her in war, which we did not suffer in peace, we sent embassy after embassy, and even humbled ourselves under abuse, when we might have resented injury with equal honor and success. When we were at last driven to take arms, we still proffered the olive branch. It was thought the policy of our country, and it finally restored between the two nations the relations of friendship.

When England at the commencement of the last war was excited by a very natural and almost justifiable jealousy to oppress our commerce with unjust restrictions, many measures of defence were proposed by men of different feelings. A non-intercourse bill and the sequestration of debts were then advised as propeer modes of retaliation. The genius of America had not then deserted her, and these hopeless projects were abandoned, until other means should prove ineffectual. Pacific overtures on our part succeeded, and commercial arrangements were formed by the two countries, which proved equally conducive to the prosperity of both. Our enterprize grasped the world. Our success was equal to the adventure. We acquired more than we hoped, and our hopes surpassed our means.

At the renewal of the present war we had proceeded for some time with all the ardour and zeal of good fortune. We have been stopped again in our career by the renewal of harsh and vexatious restrictions on the part of England. She has again appealed to principles which we cannot admit, and claimed as rights, what we cannot grant her as an indulgence. In the exercise of these assumed rights we find a source of complaint, for it has cost us much, and threatens to cost us much more. It is however nothing novel or monstrous, but a partial renewal of the injuries we complained of in 1793. What then remains to be done?

In answer to this question, every man of sense will advise us to resort to the measures adopted in 1794. If we have heretofore succeeded in our negociations with England on the same points, may we not promise ourselves the same success by using the same means? England has now perhaps as strong reasons for relaxing her claims as heretofore. We too have better reasons to hope it. We may appeal to her justice as powerfully as we have done to her interests; and her interests will forcibly second our demands. From both we may calculate with certainty on effecting an adjustment of our disputes and arrangements which must necessarily be mutually advantageous.

If we may argue from the past, or predict any thing from the present, why shall we rashly enter on a course of measures, which at best can injure England, but must certainly injure ourselves. It has been stated that the trade carried on between this country and England requires a credit and capital of forty or fifty millions of dollars. When a check is put to a branch of traffic which bears such a relation to our whole commercial concerns, extending to all parts of our country, and connected with all the busy occupations as well as grateful comforts of civilized life, we should anticipate no ordinary evil. It must be felt at once at the public treasury and by the private purse. If it continue, it must effect both countries indiscriminately, though perhaps unequally. If it should there stop the shuttle, it must here rust the plough. The merchant must limit his enterprise, and the farmer would want a customer. Foreign articles would rise every day in price in our market. Our own produce would as necessarily fall. The English, by enforcing their principle, would leave us to murmur and repine in a dungeon of our own choosing. The trade they would compel us to abandon they would carry on indirectly themselves; and thus gain a partial indemnity for our just irritation, but foolish mode of retaliation. In this trial of "who could do the most harm," it is plain that there is a chance of England's exposing us to the greatest evil. At least we must suffer much: With a limited dispersed trade, a reduced capital and credit, and a diminished revenue, we could not boast much of the pleasure of revenge.

All this is allowed by those who are urging us to the suicide of non-intercourse. But they defend themselves by an assurance derived from the situation of England, of this measure's inducing her to relax her claims as a belligerent and to yield to our demands. With a mob of disappointed manufacturers and their starving workmen, they expect to intimidate the British cabinet and to compel submission to our terms. Is there any thing in history to support this expectation? The ministry of England has been generally made of sterner stuff. They are at least stubborn enough to struggle before they surrender to peremptory demands. They have supported the nation against the weight and oppression of absolute and inevitable evils, notwithstanding treason at home, and a triumphant toe abroad. They will not be utterly dismayed at a measure, which they know never has and never can be carried into complete effect, while the face of nature and passions of man remain unaltered. They may at least shew a little firmness where the evil is matter of conjecture, and try what relief may be found in more adventurous enterprise. For they know Bonaparte clothes his army in English cloaths; and that we can as easily exclude the light of the sun as the manufactures, of Manchester, Liverpool and Bristol. The national pride will readily submit to some evil, rather than sacrifice its claims to our threats. At the best we ought to [illegible] monopoly of England in Europe, as we hope from our own restrictions on her trade, at home; and it is wisest never to discover to others by experiment, that our freindship or enmity is not of so much importance as they esteem it.

But have we any reason to think from the situation and late conduct of England, that she will rest contented with the state of discontent, which will only injure her? If she cannot enjoy the benefits of peace, she will and must avail herself of the advantages of war. If she cannot profit by her connection, she will very prudently enrich herself by its discontinuance. An hundred millions of dollars, which our unprotected commerce offers her, will more than pay her extraordinary expences incurred in her naval expeditions, for the little time we should be inclined to a contest, in which there is so little to be acquired. Her present naval establishment admits of a complete destruction of our trade in spite of our gun-boats and decaying frigates. We undoubtedly should occasion her some serious inconvenience, but nothing would be gained which would serve to restore to life an annihilated commerce. We should do what men could do, but we could not change the order of nature. In our present circumstances we could not expect victory, but defeat. If, therefore, England conceives she cannot safely abandon the principles she has assumed, without some compensation, we must expect from her situation temporary hostility if we invite it, especially when she will from this change become the carrier of the world, and acquire some indemnity for the loss of a direct trade with us.

The conduct of England in similar emergencies does not promise a very pacific reception of our new kind of commercial negociations. Whether her principles are correct or not, will be an eternal subject of dispute; but in what manner she acts when other nations have endeavored to effect a relaxation by direct or indirect hostility, admits of no question. When the three Northern powers, in 1800, in the language of the British cabinet "commenced a project to establish a new code of maratime laws, inconsistent with her rights, and hostile to her interests," it did not proceed far without effectual interruption. The battle of Copenhagen, is an eternal memento of the spirit with which England will meet an attempt to legislate for her, by fleets, and armies, and embargoes. At that moment, if ever, her situation demanded concession to a powerfully ally, whose influence on the continent, she duly appreciated. But she forgot every relation, she broke every tie, when force was the argument resorted to in order to change her doctrines. And can we promise ourselves a more successful event to the hostility of a non-intercourse bill? This answers to the Prussian embargo, and may provoke something worse than the restriction of our trade. At most it promises us no good, and threatens a certain evil whose extent cannot at this moment be calculated. As it is not, however, necessary to incur any hazard or provoke any injury, it is certainly the part of wisdom first to seek peace in the regular mode, and to leave in reserve all our resources in case of our failure.

It is evident however, that our government expect, from the situation of Great Britain, that our *non-intercourse* will at worst meet with *non resistance*. They would otherwise in our present wholly *unprotected state*, without fleets or armies, and a commerce rich beyond former time, scattered over sea, urge on their present measures. We must, however, warn them, that their hopes may be too sanguine, and that our wealth and revenue may stimulate England to attempts, we should not fear from her temper. We would remind them, that a mistake on this point would involve many of us in miseries, and cover them with the execrations of a disgraced and impoverished people.

The measures therefore, to be pursued by government are too plain and obvious to need enumeration. Honor and peace and profit are before us. Let them not be idly sported with. Let our administration pursue the steps of Washington and Adams. Let a minister of talents and probity be dispatched to England to represent our wrongs, and demand redress. In the mean time let us prepare for war. If our embassy fails we shall be better able to assert our rights. Our property now afloat will have arrived in safety. We shall enter into the contest with more to expect and less to fear. Above all, we may appeal to the Lord of Hosts for the justice of our cause, and we shall experience that

"Thrice is he arm'd who hath his quarrel just,
"Whose conscience with injustice is corrupt.

PHOCION.

FEBRUARY 11, 1806.

CONGRESS
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *February*, 24.

Mr. Gregg from the committee on public lands, reported on the petitions of Roger Enos, and Robert H. Stone. The report in both cases is unfavorable to the petitioners.

The house took into consideration the bill received from the Senate, to prohibit commercial intercourse with the island of St. Domingo.

A motion was made by Mr. Nicholson so to amend the bill as to require bonds to be given with *sureties*, [The bill from the Senate only required a bond to be given by the masters and owners] to prevent all trade to the ports of that island which are not in the possession of the French.

Mr. Nicholson supported this amendment.

Mr. J. Clay opposed it.

Mr. Jackson spoke in favor of it.

Mr. Nicholson for the purpose of allowing further time to examine the provisions of the bill, moved its postponement till to-morrow.

Messrs. Eppes, Bidwell, Bedinger, and Alston opposed; and Messrs. Nicholson, Leib, J. Clay and Crowninshield supported the motion, which prevailed, Ayes 57, Noes 53.

Mr. Leib from the committee appointed to enquire into the expediency of altering the mode of keeping the Journal of the House made a report, which was referred to a committee of the whole house to-morrow.

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, reported a new bill to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Thursday.

Mr. J. Randolph moved that the house should resolve itself into a committe of the whole on the state of the union upon the resolution amendatory of the constitution of the United States as to the tenure of the judicial office.

Mr. Masters moved to postpone the consideration of it.

Mr. Speaker said this motion was not in order.

The question was taken on going into a committee and carried—Ayes 65.

Mr. Gregg took the chair.

The resolution having been read Mr. Randolph moved that the committee should concur in it, which motion was disagreed to.

Ayes 51, Nays 55.

The committee rose and reported their disagreement to the resolution.

The house having agreed to consider the report, Mr. Clark moved a postponement, till the third Monday of March.

Mr. J. Randolph opposed this motion and expressed a hope that a postponement for a shorter time would be agreed to.

Messrs. Gregg and Smilie opposed the postponement.

Mr. Masters moved an indefinite postponement.

Mr. Finley and Mr. Randolph opposed, and Mr. Conrad supported this motion, which was lost.

The Yeas and Nays being called were Yeas 42, Nays 81.

Mr. Clark withdrew his motion of postponement till the third Monday of March, and moved that the resolution should be the order of the day for next Monday, in which the house concurred.

Ayes 67.

TUESDAY, *February* 25.

The house resumed the consideration of the bill to prohibit commmercial intercourse with certain parts of the island of St. Domingo.

Mr. Nicholson's motion to *require sureties*, after considerable debate was disagreed to.

A debate then ensued on the passage of the bill.——Messrs. Nicholson, J. Clay, Eppes, Early, and Smilie supported, and Messrs. J. C. Smith, Quincy, Dana, Ely, and Crowninshield opposed it.

When the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the bill passed.

Yeas 93, Nays 26.

FRANKFORT, (Ken.) January 22.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Fort St. Stephens, Mississippi Territory, to his friend in this place, dated December 6th, 1805.

"Gov. Claiborne has sent Mr. Graham to governor Folk, at Pensacola, to remonstrate on the subject of Spanish duties at Mobile. Mr. Graham in a letter from Pensacola says: "That governor Folk agrees to suspend the order for the payment of duties at Mobile, upon receiving *official* assurances that no duties shall be demanded at Orleans on goods destined for Baton Rouge; but that he will admit of no other terms.

"Mr. Graham has written to the government of the United States on the subject, but we are entirely at a loss to conjecture what will be the result.

"Had Spain a right to the country between the 31st degree of latitude, and the island of Orleans; there can be no doubt but that it would be just, and confistent with the spirit of our treaties with that power, that Spanish subjects passing up and down the Mississippi, with property destined to or coming from their country, and not intended to be landed in the United States, should not be burthened with duties to the American government. But I much doubt whether government will think it expedient indirectly to sanction the Spanish claim to Eastern Louisiana, by entering into a stipulation which though it does not expressly recognize their right, cannot be founded on any other principle than that they are lawfully possessors of the country which they occupy. The determination is all important to the people residing on the waters of the Mobile, but I am satisfied they do not wish to see the just pretensions of the nation to Eastern Louisiana, at all weakened by any arguments which might contribute to their immediate benefit.

"We have had a large concourse of Indians at this place for a week past—upwards of a thousand I suppose—who have come down to receive their annual presents. Some of them are highly dissatisfied with the treaty: but the new chief Pushmataha, a man of great eloquence and energy of mind, gave them a firm and undaunted talk; and put his opponents at defiance. These men were formerly much in honor with the Spanish government here; and are mortified with the popularity and influence of the new chief, who has however, the general countenance of the Choctaw nation, as well as of the United States' agents.

CHILICOTHE, January 30.

At the last session of the legislature of this state, a law was passed levying a state tax, which enacts among other things:

'That for the collection of taxes of non-residents' lands, the state shall be and is hereby divided into six collection districts

—the first to include the lands purchased by John Cleves Symmes and his associates and the land sold at the Cincinnati land office; the second to include the lands in the Virginia military district, the land sold at the Chilicothe land office and the French grant; the third to include the lands purchased by the Ohio company and all grants within the limits thereof, and the land sold at Marietta land office; the fourth to include the lands in the United States' military district and the refugee lands; the fifth to include the land within the district of Steubenville land office and all land S. of the Connecticut reserve, and not included in the other districts; and the sixth to include the lands in the Connecticut reserve.'

Another principle of the law is that there should be appointed by a joint ballot of both houses of the general assembly, and commissioned by the governor, a collector in each district for the collection of the above mentioned taxes.

In conformity to the above provisions, our legislature appointed on Saturday last the following gentlemen, collectors in their respective districts, :

Forth the First district, Aaron Goforth,
Second district, Thomas Scot esq.
Third district, William Skinner,
Fourth district, James Heron.
Sixth district, James Killman.

Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28.

MARRIED last evening by the Rev. Dr. *Muir*, Mr. ISAAC SMITH, to Miss MARY WELCH.

— Same evening by the Rev. Mr. *Muir*, Mr. WILLIAM NELSON MILLS, to Miss ANN LEAP, all of this Town.

A letter from St. Croix, dated January 28, received at Philadelphia, says, that the French had captured St. Bartholomews, and were preparing to attack St. Croix. The militia, &c. of the island were under arms to repel the assault.

Congress has been in session 3 months, and have performed about 3 weeks business. It is calculated, if they progress as they have done, they will rise as Mr. Randolph inadvertently said the other day in the House, about the 31*st Monday in December next.—Wash. Fed.*

[*Bad News for the Smookers.*—It is said an order has been issued at the Havanna, prohibiting the exportation of SEGARS from that place.

Shad were sold in the Philadelphia fish market on Monday last, at the *moderate* price of Three Dollars a piece.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, dated Dec. 7th, 1806.

"I can hardly say what the prices of produce of the upper country will be in spring, but am really of opinion that flour will be low. A man from Pittsburg, with a keel boat, loaded with flour, who arrived here about 10 days since, finds great difficulty in selling it; the price about 9 to 10 dollars. Baltimore and Philadelphia flour arrives almost daily and commands 12 and 12 1-2 dollars."

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Orleans, dated Dec. 18th, 1805.

"Pork and beef, the former there is not a barrel at present in market for sale, it would bring from 14 to 16 dollars, but these prices will soon be reduced by arrivals from the northward, and not more than 10 or 12 dollars should be calculated upon—beef is a less safe article to deal in, the demand for it is not so great, and it is more difficult to preserve thro' our warm summers; general price from 5 to 10 dolls. great attention should be paid in putting up these articles in well made barrels, made of well seasoned wood, and to have them here early in the season. Hemp would be an article of considerable importance if attended to by the western people; good clean hemp brought to this market in good condition would always command from 7 to 8 dollars per 100 lb. Flour should be sent here merely sufficient for the consumption of the country, it is exposed to too much heat and moisture ever to be exported to foreign markets to advantage, the price the approaching season will be, I presume, from 5 to 8 dollars. Corn meal is still a more dangerous article of commerce than flour, it is equally liable to perish, and the expences on so small a value, too often I fear consumes the whole amount of sales. Lard to suit this market should be put up in kegs of from 50 to 100 lb. full hooped and the heads whitewashed, it would bring, put up in this way, one or two cents per lb. more than when in large barrels and be much readier sale, average price 12 1-2 cents. Pot and Pearl ashes are articles that could certainly be made to great advantage in the western country, I observe that the general prices in New York, are from 150 to 160 dollars per ton, and I see no reason why, if of equal quality, it should not bring the same price here.

The following are the dimensions of Staves that suit the market.

Pipe staves, 52 to 54 inches long, 3 1-2 wide.	From 30 to 35 dollars for the long. Mos I 200.
Heading, for do. 28 to 30 6 wide, 1 thick.	
Hhd. do. 42 to 44 long, 3 1-2 wide.	From 25 to 30 per ditto.
Heading for do. 30 to 32 long, 6 wide, 1 thick.	
Barrel, do. 32 to 34 long. 3 1-2 wide, 1 inch thick.	From 15 to 25 per ditto.
Heading, for do. 18 to 20, 6 wide, 1 thick.	

—

A treaty has been lately concluded between general James Robinson and Silas Dinsmore, esq. commissioners on the part of the United States, and the Mingois and Chiefs of the Choctaw nations, in which the United States, have acquired a cession of five millions of acres of land, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a branch of the Homochito, where the same is intersected by the present Choctaw boundary, and also by the path leading from Natchez to the county of Washington, usually called M'Clarey's path: thence eastwardly along M'Clarey's path to the east or left bank of Pearl River; thence on such a direct line as would touch the lower end of a bluff, on the left bank of the Chickasawhay river the first above Hiyoowannie towns called Broken Bluff to a point within four miles of Broken Bluff; thence in a direct line nearly parallel with the river, to a point and line to be run from the lower end of the Broken Bluff to Faluktabunee on the Tombigbee river, 4 miles from the Broken Bluff; thence along the said line to Faluktabunee, thence east to the boundary between the Creeks and Choctaws, on the ridge dividing the waters running into Tombigbee; thence southwardly along the said ridge and boundaries to the south point of the Choctaw claim.

The United States stipulate on their part, to pay the Chocktaws fifty thousand five hundred dollars and an annuity of three thousand dollars; about the sum they have hitherto annually received.

This cession is of infinite magnitude to the United States as well as to their territory. The ceded tract cuts off all communication between West Florida and the Chocktaws, and affords about three millions of acres of land of the first quality.—Motives of urgent policy will no doubt ensure its ratification. It is of the first importance to the United States that the frontiers should be thickly settled. Perhaps there never was a more important cession hitherto obtained of native claim; it connects the settlement of this territory, which heretofore have been separated by a wilderness of near three hundred miles, and circumscribing us within such narrow limits as to admit of no extent of population. We hope that government will shortly dispose of this valuable acquisition on such equitable grounds, as to induce a speedy and extensive emigration of our northern brethren to this land of promise; and as it will be consolidated within our territory we may reasonably flatter ourselves with the pleasing prospect of being shortly incorporated as a state in the union. Its advantages, in point of navigation as regards the Pearl river, fertility of soil and extent of rage are unrivalled; it is therefore highly interesting to us, that the boundaries should be ascertained and run as soon as possible, in order to promote so desirable an object.

The generosity of the Chocktaw nation, during this transaction, in their reserve of seven thousand acres of land in favor of Messrs. Mitchell, M'Crew, &c. does them honor; the former had been many years their agent on a trifling salary, secluded as it were from civilized society; the latter has been uniformly a father and a friend to the tribe. This is then, one testimonial of savage gratitude, and it is to be sincerely wished that the senate of the U States, in their ratification of the treaty will concur, in the noble principles by which our red friends appear to be actuated. *(Natchez paper.)*

In COMMON COUNCIL,

February 27, 1808.

Resolved, That the police constable & the other constables of the town of Alexandria, do enquire after all free negroes and mulattoes who have migrated or been brought into the town of Alexandria contrary to the act of the general assembly of Virginia, passed the 12th of December, 1793, to prevent the migration of free negroes and mulattoes into the commonwealth of Virginia; which law has become the law of the county of Alexxandria; and if any such free negro or mulatto shall be found within the town, to carry the same before the mayor or some other magistrate of the county of Alexandria residing within the limits of the corporation, to be dealt with according to the said law.

Ordered,——That the commissioner for the fourthern district, be directed to repair the side stone on the south side of Prince street from the intersection of Alfred street, one half the square to the westward.

Ordered, That the accounts of the two printers be referred to Messrs. Swift and Miller.

Ordered, That the account of Robert I. Taylor, against the corporation, be referred to the Mayor.

William Rhodes is appointed a commissioner for holding the election in the 3d ward in place of William Yeaton resigned.

John Muncaster is appointed a commissioner for holding the election in the first ward, in place of Jacob Hoffman, resigned.

Resolved, That the mayor and the constables of the town of Alexandria, and the clerk of the common council, do respectively cause the act of the general assembly of Virginia passed the 10th day of December, 1793, which has become the law of the county of Alexandria, entitled "An act for regulating the police of the towns in the commonwealth of Virginia, to restrain the practice of negroes going at large" to be duly executed and attended to.

Ordered, That the street commissioners do cause Patrick-street, from King-street, to its intersection with Duke-street, to be regulated so as to be passable for loaded carriages, and that the sum of twenty dolls. be appropriated for said object.

Test JAS. M. M'REA, c. c.

WINDOW GLASS.

The subscribers have just received and offer for sale,

8 by 10 and 10 by 12 Window Glass.

R. T. Hooe & Co.

Feb. 28. eo2w

FRESH ORANGES.

Just received, per the schooner FAIR AMERICAN, *from Antigua*,

Fresh Oranges of a superior quality,
Ditto English Walnuts, of do. do.
Ditto Shell Barks
Raisins,
Cocoa Nuts.
Sweet Cider, by the barrel,
Pickled Salmon, by the keg

ALSO ON HAND,

Candles by the box,
Pork in barrels,
Flax
Codfish.

A quantity of POTATOES and CHEESE, and GROCERIES as usual.

Thomas Simms.

February 28. co7t

RECEIVED,

Per schooner FAIRPLAY *from* BOSTON,

And for Sale by

Lawrason & Fowle,

50 boxes Mould Candles, of a superior quality
do. do. Chocolate,

IN STORE,

Imperial, Young Hyson, Hyson skin } *TEAS.*
Ryffia and heavy Raven's Duck
Pipes, half pipes, and quarter casks Vidonia Wine—entitled to drawback
A few hogsheads retailing Molasses
Hogsheads and barrels New England Rum
Casks and boxes fresh Raisins
Mould and Dipt Candles
Chocolate
Liverpool coarse Salt
40 barrels Turpentine
6000 lbs Mill'd Lead
Mens' coarse and fine Shoes
Bellona Gunpowder, &c.

February 28, d

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on Friday, the 17th January, an apprentice boy named ADAM BOYER. Whoever takes up said apprentice and delivers him to me, or to captain Campbell, jailor, shall receive the above reward. All persons are forewarned harboring or employing him, and all masters of vessels are cautioned against carrying him off, as I will put the law in force against any one offending.

LEVI TALBERT.

February 28, 3t

For Sale—or to Let,

ON GROUND RENT,

Several Lots between the town and Hunting Creek, some of which are under cultivation, with good substantial fences.

J. B. NICKOLLS.

February 28 2w2w.

Office of the Mutual Insurance Company

Against Fire on Goods and Furniture.

AT a general meeting of the members of the Mutual Insurance Company against Fire on Goods and Furniture in the state of Virginia, held by adjournment, at the General Office of Insurance, in the city of Richmond, February 4th, 1806—

Mr. Neill M'Coull was elected President.

Isaac H. Judah, Samuel Pleuter, Jacob Baxter, Geo. Greenhow, } Directors for the district of Richmond.

Mr. Robert Birchett, Director for the district of Petersburg.
William Vaughan, do. Norfolk.
Robert Walker, do Fredericksburg.
Samuel Craig, do. Alexandria.
Adam Douglas, do Winchester.
Jacob Swoop, do. Staunton.

WM. H. FITZWHYLSONN, Principal Agent.
WM. YATES, Cashier general.

Extract from the proceedings of the General Meeting.

"Any subscriber, or member, of this Company may hereafter withdraw his insurance, in part, or the whole by giving notice, in writing, signed by him, and acknowledged personally before the PRINCIPAL AGENT, or duly attested and certified under the hand of a magistrate and any payment of one quota, if one or more quotas be due and payable by him, at that time, and he shall thereforeward be exonerated from any further payment, or demands for losses incurred after sunset of the day when the said written notice shall have been left with the PRINCIPAL AGENT, and the quota paid, but not from any payment, or demand, on account of losses incurred before sunset of the day when such notice shall have been deposited as before mentioned, and his insurance shall cease from that period, and it shall be the duty of the Principal Agent to give him a certificate of discharge."

"RESOLVED, That the President and Directors be requested to suspend, for the present, the collection of more than one quota and to give instructions accordingly, to their agents and attornies, taking due care that their instructions shall not prevent the recovery of one quota, under notices that may already be given to members in arrear."

"RESOLVED, also, That on the payment of one quota the person paying may have the benefit of this insurance."

The following is an extract from the records of the proceedings of the Board of Directors, viz:

"RESOLVED, That no person shall be considered as liable to pay, either the quota which became payable on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and four, or that which became payable on the first day of October, eighteen hundred and five, except such as were, to all intents and purposes, insured before the fire which happened, in Norfolk, on 22d day of February eighteen hundred and four—that is, those who paid their premiums previously to the said fire."

WM. H. FITZWHYLSONN, *P. Agent.*

Feb. 28 law3w

Just Received,

From Newbury port, and for Sale,

First quality Sweet Cider, by the barrel,
Spiced Salmon, in kegs,
Raisins, in boxes,
Corn'd Cod. Fish, first quality,
Flax,
Sweet Oranges,
Apples,
Fresh Shelbarks,
English Walnuts,
First quality table Cod. Fish;

TOGETHER

With a general assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

A. WILLIS.

Who hourly expects from Baltimore, a quantity of Lisbon LEMONS, which will be sold low by the box.

February 27. 6t

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust from THOMAS RICHARDS, to the subscriber, made for the purpose of paying a debt due from the said Richards to *Robert T. Hooe & Co.* will be exposed to Public Sale on the premises, on the 29th day of March next, on a credit of two, four and six months, with approved security, A TRACT OF LAND, whereon the said Thomas Richards now lives, situated in the county of Fairfax on the drains of Great Hunting Creek, containing 80 acres; also five and a half acres adjoining the above TRACT. And on the 28th day of March next, will be sold on the same credit with approved security, at the Coffee House in the town of Alexandria—A PIECE OF GROUND situated in the town of Alexandria, on the west side of Pitt street and to the northward of King street in the said town, this piece of ground has a front of 34 feet on Pitt street, running 44 feet back. THOMAS SWANN, *Trustee.*

JOHN TUCKER

Has for Sale,

30 hhds. Muſcovado Sugar,
1000 lbs. Black Pepper,
Imperial, Hyſon, Hyſon Shulong, Young Hyſon, and Souchong } TEAS.
1000 buſhels Turks Iſland Salt,
800 Spaniſh Hides,
And GROCERIES, as uſual.

February 14. eo3w

In COMMON COUNCIL,
20th Feb. 1806.

ORDERED,

THAT the following perſons be appointed commiſſioners for ſuperintending the elections to be held in the different wards of the town, on TUESDAY, the 4th day of *March* next, for the choice of members of the COMMON COUNCIL of Alexandria, for the enſuing year, viz.

Jacob Hoffman, Richard Libbey, and *John Hunter,* for the 1ſt ward.
Daniel Macleod, Jonah Iſabell, and *Andrew Jamieſon,* for the 2d ward.
Adam Lynn, William Yeaton, and *William Reily,* for the 3d ward.
Edmund Denney, Robert Young, and *John Johnſton,* for the 4th ward.

The elections for the firſt ward to be held at Frederick Shuck's tavern, on Prince ſtreet; for the ſecond ward at the Court Houſe; for the third ward at John Hodgkin's tavern on King ſtreet, and for the fourth ward at John Stewart's houſe, the corner of Prince and St. Aſaph ſtreets.

TEST,
JAMES M. M'REA, c. c.

February 21. euth.

NEW PLAYS,

For Sale by ROBERT GRAY, *Bookſeller, King Street.*

The Ocean Spectre, an entire new, grand Melo Drama, in five acts.
The Venetian Outlaw, a Drama in five acts.
The Sixty-third Letter a Muſical Farce.
The Will for the Deed, a Comedy in three acts, by Thomas Dibden.
Too Many Cooks, a Muſical Farce in two acts, by J. Kennedy, author of Raiſing the Wind, Matrimony, &c. &c.
Family Quarrels, a Comic Opera, in three acts, by T Dibden.

ON HAND

Carr's Northern Summer.
——— Stranger in France.
Wakefield's Family Tour, through Great Britain and Ireland.
Pennſylvania Farmer.
Gifford's reſidence in France.
Mavor's Voyages and Travels, twenty-four vols. (calf)
——— Univerſal Hiſtory, twenty-five vols. (boards)
Select Britiſh Claſſics, thirty-nine vols. (Calf)
Anacharſis Travels, four vols. (calf and gilt)
Pinkerton's Modern Geography, two vols and Atlaſs.
Tindal's continuation of the Hiſtory of England, from the Revolution to the acceſſion of King George the ſecond, two volumes, folio.
Gibbon's decline and fall of the Roman Empire.
Furgaſon's Rome.
Rollin's Antient Hiſtory, ten vols. with maps and plates.
Hoole's tranſlation of Orlando Furlow, from the Italian, of Ludovico Arioſto, five vols. (calf gilt).
Reviſed Code of Virginia Laws.
Debates of the Virginia Convention, on the adoption of the Federal Conſtitution.
Hening's New Virginia Juſtice.
Letters of Curtius, by John Thompſon, of Peterſburg.
Letters of the Britiſh Spy.
Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Dr. Darwin.
Darwin's Temple of Nature.

An extenſive aſſortment of Engliſh and Latin School Books, Blank account books, Playing Cards, Paper Hangings, Stationary, &c. &c.

N. B. Book-binding of every deſcription done at a ſhort notice and on reaſonable terms.

February 24. d

JOHN WATTS,

Fairfax-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. JOHN JANNEY'S, has received via Baltimore,

A Handſome aſſortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Which he will ſell low for caſh, or on ſhort credit, to punctual cuſtomers.

Superfine Cloths and Caſſimers,
Winſor Velveteen,
Patent Cord and Patent Cord Waiſtcoating,
Fancy Moleſkins and Florentines,
Silk Pluſh and Velvets,
Sewing Silk, Twiſt and Thread,
Leno and Dragoona Mull Cloaks,
Gentlemen's White and Black Silk Hoſe,
Do. do. do. Gloves,
Do. do. Spun do.
Do. York Fan and Doe-ſkin do.
Ladies' White and Black Hoſe,
Do. Extra long Silk Gloves and Mitts,
Do. do. Waſh Leather & Riding Gloves,
Sattins, Luteſtrings and Perſians,
Luteſtring and Sattin Ribbons,
Laces and Edgings,
London Hats.
Roſe and Duffil Blankets,
Silk Rugs and Caddows,
Carpets and Carpeting,
German Oſnabrigs,
Dowlaſſes and Bedticking,
Silk and Cotton Suſpenders,
Imperial and Young Hyſon Teas,
Clover Seed and Seine Twine, &c, &c.

Oct. 21 eod.

JAMES KENNEDY, SEN.

KING-STREET,

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has received, from LEE & Co's Patent and Family Medicine Store, New-York, a freſh aſſortment of the following

Valuable Medicines,

Which are in high eſteem and general uſe throughout the United States, many of them being ſold cheaper than the drugs of which they are compounded could be purchaſed at a retail ſtore.

☞ TAKE NOTICE

That J. Kennedy, ſen. is appointed the only agent for ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. HAMILTON'S ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for Colds, Obſtinate Coughs, Aſthmas, Catarrhs, Sore Throats, and approaching Conſumptions.

To Parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

This diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable—The Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq. Attorney-General of the ſtate of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary. I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henry, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir of a very complicated diſorder, occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago. He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper: he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favor of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. Hamilton's GRAND RESTORATIVE,

Is recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavorable to the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance—the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females at a certain period of life—bad lyings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience to be abſolutely unparallelled in the cure of

Nervous Diſorders,
Conſumptions,
Lowneſs of ſpirits,
Loſs of appetite,
Impurity of the blood,
Hyſterical affections,
Inward weakneſſes,
Seminal weakneſſes,
Fluorbus (or whites)
Barrenneſs,
Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back,
Indigeſtion,
Melancholy,
Gout in the ſtomach,
Pains in the limbs,
Relaxations,
Involuntary emiſſions,
Obſtinate gleets,
Impotency, &c. &c.

In caſes of extremity, where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh, which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON'S ESSENCE AND EXTRACT OF MUSTARD,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c, And has performed more cures in the above complaint than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn, Wythe county, Virginia.

GENTLEMEN,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call Hamilton's Eſſence, or Extract of Muſtard, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had labored for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe. If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public.

Yours, &c.

W. WEATHERBURN.

John Hoover, rope maker, South Second ſtreet, between Mary and Chriſtian ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely,

That his wife, Mary Hoover, was ſo ſeverely afflicted with a violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted; when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilon's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. Birch, No. 17, South Second ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk acroſs the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength.

JOHN HOOVER.

Sworn and ſubſcribed before
EBENEZER FERGUSON, Eſq.
One of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON'S *WORM DESROYING LOZENGES,*

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of one hundred and twenty thouſand perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence, on the contrary, a particular excellence and of this its being ſuited to every age and conſtition, and alſo its contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tenderſt infant of a week old ſhould no worms exiſt in the body, but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off all groſs humors and corruptions; feveriſh and billious complaints, and the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on the occaſion.

Deſcription of Worms, and the ſymptoms by which they are known.

Worms which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides, or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina, or ſhort flat, white worm, and laſtly, the Tænia or tape worm ſo called from its reſemblance to tape; this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—It is moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms, are diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning—Bad and corrupted gums—Itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—Convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech—Starting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—Irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœtid ſtools—Vomiting—Large and hard belly—Pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—Pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—Slow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—A dry cough—Exceſſive thirſt—Sometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flaſhed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms ſhould have immediate recourſe to Hamilton's worm deſtroying lozenges, which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in advanced ſtages of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs, having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES— By Hamilton's *WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES,*

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any perſon may aſcertain either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, Inn keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore, began about twenty months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by his writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm (now in the poſſeſſion of Lee, & co.) but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigor—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice, from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbors, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their particular mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

DEAR SIR,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms, I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try whether by means of this medicine I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus but upon cloſe inſpection quite repeled with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly ache, or any other diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the which I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that billious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaiſter.

An infalliable remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Perſian Lotion,

So celebrated among the faſhionable throughout Europe, as an invaluable coſmetic perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalelled efficacy in preventing and removing bleminiſhes in the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, rings worms, an burns, prickley heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration, which is ſo eſſential to health. Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion, and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

The Reſtorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

This excellent preparation comforts & ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. Hahn's genuine Eye-Water.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effect of natural weakneſs or of accident, deflections of rheum, dulneſs, itching and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall pox, meaſles and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, when nearly deprived of ſight.

Tooth Ache Drops.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

The ſovereign Ointment for the Itch.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with perfect ſafety on pregnant women or on infants a week old, containing not a particle of mercury, or any other dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmell, which attends the application of other remedies.

The Anodyne Elixir.

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

Indian Vegetable Specific.

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for the venerial diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. Hahn's Anti-Billious Pills.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons in every ſituation, and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevent its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and amend the appetite: to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often attended with fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs; ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head ache; and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate.

☞ Sold likewiſe by S. Pleaſants, Richmond; Roſs and Douglaſs, Peterſburg; T. Green, Fredericksburgh; G. Purdie, Smithfield; M. Jones, Suffolk; Dr. Miller, Wincheſter; R. Greenhow, Williamſburgh; and J. Shaw, Leeſburg.

September 4. 12w

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of a deed of truſt made by *Joſeph Neale* to the ſubſcriber, for the purpoſe of ſecuring the payment of a ſum of money therein named, to *Peter Sherer* I will expoſe to ſale (for caſh) at the Coffee Houſe, in the town of Alexandria, on *Tueſday the 18th day of March next, at one o'clock,*

An Acre of Ground,

Lying on the ſouth ſide of Duke ſtreet, and bounded by Weſt, Hamilton, and Wolfe lanes, in the ſuburbs of Alexandria.

John Dunlap, *Truſtee.*

February 24. d3w

JUST RECEIVED,

And for SALE, *by* ROBERT GRAY, *Bookſeller,*

An Examination of the Britiſh Doctrine, which ſubjects to Capture a Neutral Trade, not open in time of Peace.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

February 1. d

A NEW NOVEL.

Juſt Publiſhed, by COTTOM *and* STEWART, *and for Sale, at their Store,*

[PRICE ONE DOLLAR 75 CENTS.]

Fleetwood:

OR

The NEW MAN OF FEELING.

BY WILLIAM GODWIN.

September 18. d

PRINTED DAILY
BY SAMUEL SNOWDEN.